# 第６講　第６問徹底対策

## 第６問Ａ対策

You are preparing for a group presentation on gender and career development for your class. You have found the article below.

**Can Female Pilots Solve Asia's Pilot Crisis?**

[1] With the rapid growth of airline travel in Asia, the shortage of airline pilots is becoming an issue of serious concern. Statistics show that the number of passengers flying in Asia is currently increasing by about 100,000,000 a year. If this trend continues, 226,000 new pilots will be required in this region over the next two decades. To fill all of these jobs, airlines will need to hire more women, who currently account for 3% of all pilots worldwide, and only 1% in Asian countries such as Japan and Singapore. To find so many new pilots, factors that explain such a low number of female pilots must be examined, and possible solutions have to be sought.

[2] One potential obstacle for women to become pilots might be the stereotype that has long existed in many societies: women are not well-suited for this job. This seems to arise partly from the view that boys tend to excel in mechanics and are stronger physically than girls. A recent study showed that young women have a tendency to avoid professions in which they have little prospect of succeeding. Therefore, this gender stereotype might discourage women from even trying. It may explain why at the Malaysia Flying Academy, for instance, women often account for no more than 10% of all trainees enrolled.

*NOTE*

[3] Yet another issue involves safety. People may be concerned about the safety of aircraft flown by female pilots, but their concerns are not supported by data. For example, a previous analysis of large pilot databases conducted in the United States showed no meaningful difference in accident rates between male and female pilots. Instead, the study found that other factors such as a pilot's age and flight experience better predicted whether that person is likely to be involved in an accident.

[4] Despite the expectation that male pilots have better flight skills, it may be that male and female pilots just have skills which give them different advantages in the job. On the one hand, male pilots often have an easier time learning how to fly than do female pilots. The controls in a cockpit are often easier to reach or use for a larger person. Men tend to be larger, on average, than women. In fact, females are less likely than men to meet the minimum height requirements that most countries have. On the other hand, as noted by a Japanese female airline captain, female pilots appear to be better at facilitating communication among crew members.

*NOTE*

[5]　When young passengers see a woman flying their plane, they come to accept female pilots as a natural phenomenon. Today's female pilots are good role models for breaking down stereotypical views and traditional practices, such as the need to stay home with their families. Offering flexible work arrangements, as has already been done by Vietnam Airlines, may help increase the number of female pilots and encourage them to stay in the profession.

[6]　It seems that men and women can work equally well as airline pilots. A strong message must be sent to younger generations about this point in order to eliminate the unfounded belief that airline pilots should be men.

*NOTE*

問１ According to the article, the author calls the current situation in Asia a crisis because [ ].

① many more male airline pilots are quitting their jobs than before
② the accident rates are increasing among both male and female pilots
③ the number of female pilots has not changed much for the last few decades
④ the number of future pilots needed will be much larger than at present

問２ According to the article, there is little difference between men and women in [ ].

① how easily they learn to operate airplanes
② how likely they are to be involved in accidents
③ how much time they can spend on work
④ how people perceive their suitability for the job

問３ In Paragraph [4], the author most likely mentions a Japanese female airline captain in order to give an example of [ ].

① a contribution female pilots could make to the workplace
② a female pilot who has excellent skills to fly a plane
③ a problem in the current system for training airline pilots
④ an airline employee who has made rare achievements

**問４** Which of the following statements best summarizes the article?

① Despite negative views toward female pilots, they can be as successful as male pilots.
② Due to financial problems the percentage of female students in a pilot academy in Asia is too small.
③ In the future many countries worldwide may have to start hiring more female pilots like Asian countries.
④ There is little concern about increasing female pilots in the future because major obstacles for them have been removed.

（「大学入学共通テスト」2018 年度試行調査より）

*NOTE*

# 第６問Ｂ対策

**B** You are studying about world ecological problems. You are going to read the following article to understand what has happened in Yellowstone National Park.

[1] Yellowstone National Park, located in the northern United States, became the world's first national park in 1872. One of the major attractions of this 2.2-million-acre park is the large variety of animals. Some people say that Yellowstone is the best place in the world to see wolves. As of December 2016, there were at least 108 wolves and 11 packs (social families) in the park. By the 1940s, however, wolves had almost disappeared from Yellowstone National Park. Today, these wolves are back and doing well. Why have they returned?

[2] The wolves' numbers had declined by the 1920s through hunting, which was not regulated by the government. Ranchers on large farms raising cattle, horses, and sheep did not like wolves because they killed their animals. When the wolves were on the point of being wiped out by hunting, another problem arose—the elk herds increased in number. Elk, a large species of deer, are the wolves' principal source of food in the winter. The elk populations grew so large that they upset the balance of the local ecosystem by eating many plants. People may like to see elk, but scientists were worried about the damage caused by the overly large population.

*NOTE*

[3]　To solve this problem, the U.S. government announced their intention to release young wolves brought from Canada. It was hoped that the wolves would hunt the elk and help bring down the population. However, because many ranchers were against bringing back wolves, it took about 20 years for the government and the ranchers to agree on a plan. In 1974, a team was appointed to oversee the reintroduction of wolves. The government published official recovery plans in 1982, 1985, and finally in 1987. After a long period of research, an official environmental impact statement was issued and 31 wolves were released into Yellowstone from 1995 to 1996.

[4]　This project to reduce the number of elk was a great success. By 2006, the estimated wolf population in Yellowstone National Park was more than 100. Furthermore, observers believe that the wolves have been responsible for a decline in the elk population from nearly 20,000 to less than 10,000 during the first 10 years following their introduction. As a result, a lot of plants have started to grow back. The hunting of wolves is even allowed again because of the risk from wolves to ranchers' animals. While hunting wolves because they are perceived as a threat may seem like an obvious solution, it may cause new problems. As a study published in 2014 suggested, hunting wolves might increase the frequency of wolves killing ranchers' animals. If the leader of a wolf pack is killed, the pack may break up. Smaller packs or individual wolves may then attack ranchers' animals. Therefore, there is now a restriction on how many wolves can be hunted. Such measures are important for long-term management of wolf populations.

*NOTE*

**問１** The decline of wolves in Yellowstone National Park in the early 1900s resulted in [ ].

① a decrease in the number of hunters, which was good for the wolves

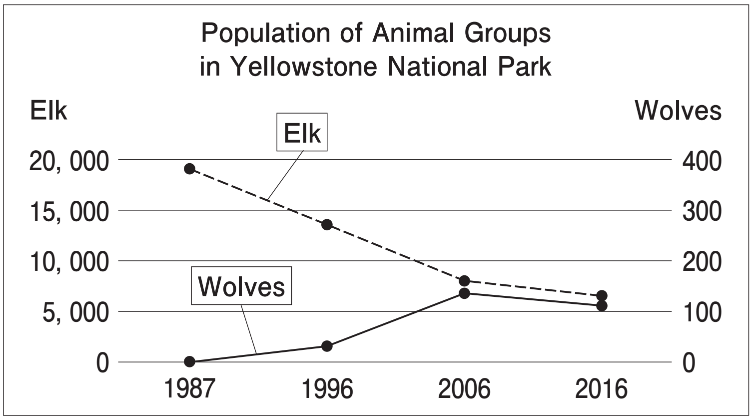
② a decrease in the number of ranchers, which reduced the human population

③ an increase in the number of elk, which damaged the local ecosystem

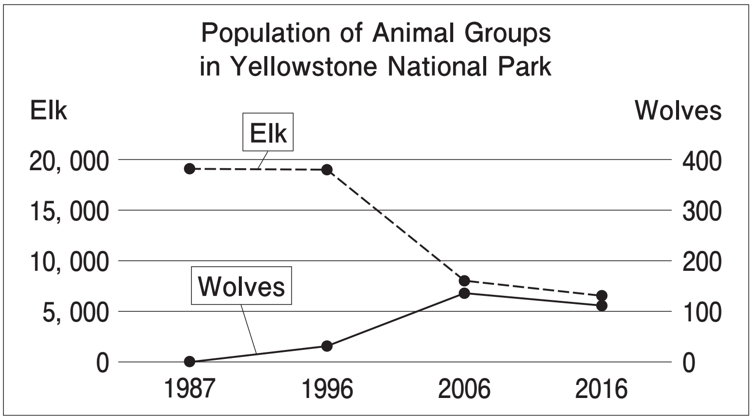
④ an increase in the number of trees and plants, which helped elk to hide

**問２** Out of the following four graphs, which illustrates the situation the best? [ ]

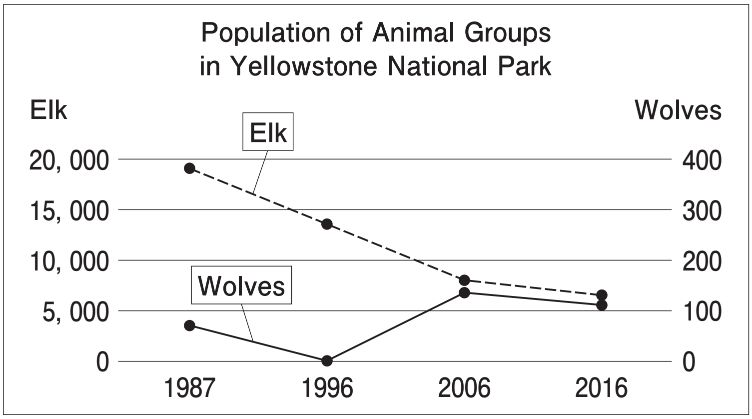
①



②


Population of Animal Groups
in Yellowstone National Park
Elk
Wolves
Elk
20, 000
15, 000
10, 000
5, 000
0
400
300
200
100
0
Wolves
1987
1996
2006
2016

③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Wolves
1987
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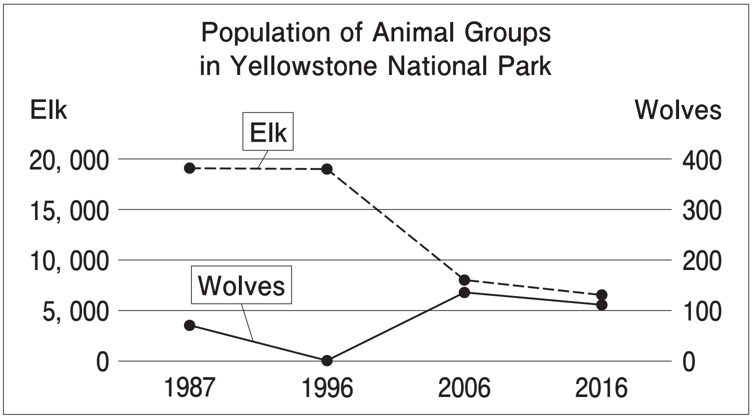
④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Elk
20, 000
15, 000
10, 000
5, 000
0
400
300
200
100
0
Wolves
1987
1996
2006
2016

**問３** According to the article, which two of the following tell us about the current situation in the park? (**Choose two options**. The order does not matter.) ☐ ・ ☐

① More travelers are visiting the park than thirty years ago.
② One species was saved but another has become extinct instead.
③ People have started hunting wolves around this area again.
④ The park has both wolves and elk, as well as rich vegetation.
⑤ There is a new rule to reduce the elk population in the park.

**問４** The best title for this article is ☐.

① A Decrease in the Number of Ranchers' Animals
② Addressing Problems With Nature's Balance
③ Nature Conservation Around the World
④ Releasing Elk in National Parks

（「大学入学共通テスト」2018 年度試行調査より）

*NOTE*

# 共通テスト対策講座 英語＜リーディング編＞　第６講　解答

## 第６問Ａ対策

**解答**

問１　④　　　問２　②　　　問３　①　　　問４　①

**問題と選択肢の訳**

**問１**　記事によると，著者はアジアの現状を危機と呼んでいる。なぜなら［　　　］からだ。

① 以前よりもはるかに多くの，航空会社の男性パイロットが仕事を辞めている
② 事故率は男性パイロットと女性パイロットともに増加している
③ 女性パイロットの数はここ数十年あまり変わっていない
④ 必要とされる将来のパイロットの数は現在よりはるかに多いだろう

**問２**　記事によると，［　　　］には男女の差がほとんどない。

① どれだけ簡単に飛行機を操縦できるようになるか
② どの程度事故に巻き込まれる可能性があるか
③ 仕事に使える時間はどれくらいか
④ 人々が仕事に対する適性をどのように認識しているか

**問３**　段落 [4] において，著者は，［　　　］例を示すために，日本人女性の航空会社の機長について言及している可能性が最も高い。

① 女性パイロットが職場に貢献できる
② 航空機を操縦する優れた技能を有する女性パイロットの
③ 現行の，航空会社のパイロット養成制度における問題点の
④ まれな業績を達成した航空会社従業員の

**問4** 次の文のうち，記事を最もよく要約しているものを選びなさい。

① 女性パイロットに対する否定的な見方にもかかわらず，彼女たちは男性パイロットと同じように成功することができる。
② 経済的な問題のため，アジアのパイロット養成学校では女子学生の割合が少なすぎる。
③ 将来的には，世界中の多くの国が，アジア諸国のように女性パイロットの採用を増やし始める必要に迫られるかもしれない。
④ 大きな障害が取り除かれたため，女性パイロットの増加について今後の心配はほとんどない。

**本文の全訳**

あなたは授業で行うジェンダーとキャリア開発に関するグループプレゼンテーションの準備をしている。以下の記事が見つかった。

**女性パイロットはアジアのパイロット危機を解決できるか？**

**[1]** アジアでの航空旅行の急成長に伴い，航空会社のパイロット不足が深刻な問題になっている。統計によると，アジアの旅客数は現在，年間約1億人増加している。この傾向が続けば，今後20年間に22万6千人の新たなパイロットがこの地域で必要となる。これらの仕事をすべて満たすために，航空会社は女性をもっと雇う必要があるが，現時点では世界中の全パイロットの3％で，日本やシンガポールのようなアジアの国ではわずか1％となっている。これほど多くの新しいパイロットを見つけるためには，女性パイロットの数がこれほど少ない要因を調査し，可能な解決策を探さなければならない。

**[2]** 女性がパイロットになる上での潜在的な障害の一つは，多くの社会に長く存在してきた固定観念，つまり女性はこの仕事にあまり向いていないというものかもしれない。これは，男子が機械学に秀で，女子よりも肉体的に強いという見方からも生じているようだ。最近の研究によると，若い女性は成功の見込みがほとんどない職業を避ける傾向がある。そのため，このような性の固定観念は女性が挑戦することさえも思い留まらせるかもしれない。例えば，マレーシア航空アカデミーで，入学した全研修生の中で女性が占める割合が大抵10％以下なのはそのためかもし

れない。

[3] さらに別の問題には安全性が含まれる。女性パイロットが操縦する航空機の安全性が懸念される人もいるかもしれないが，その懸念はデータによって裏付けられていない。例えば，アメリカで実施された先の大規模パイロットデータベースの分析では，男性パイロットと女性パイロットの間で事故率に有意差はなかった。その代わりに，パイロットの年齢や飛行経験などの他の要因が，その人が事故にかかわる可能性が高いかどうかをより正確に予測することが分かった。

[4] 男性パイロットの方が飛行技術において優れていると予想されているにもかかわらず，男性パイロットと女性パイロットは，仕事において異なる利点を与える技能を持っているだけなのかもしれない。一方で，多くの場合，男性パイロットは女性パイロットよりも簡単に飛行方法を習得できる。コックピット内の制御装置は，多くの場合，体格が大きな人の方が手が届きやすく，使いやすい。男性は平均して女性よりも大柄な傾向がある。実際，女性は男性よりも，ほとんどの国にある最低身長要件を満たす可能性が低い。一方，日本人女性の航空会社の機長が指摘したように，女性パイロットの方が乗務員同士の意思疎通の促進に長けているようだ。

[5] 若い乗客は女性が飛行機を操縦しているのを見ると，女性パイロットを自然なこととして受け入れるようになる。今日の女性パイロットは，家族と一緒に家にいる必要性など，固定観念や伝統的な習慣を打ち破る良いお手本だ。ベトナム航空がすでに行っているように，柔軟な勤務形態を提供することは，女性パイロットの数を増やし，彼女たちがこの職業に留まることを奨励するのに役立つかもしれない。

[6] 航空会社のパイロットは男女どちらも同様に，うまく働けるようだ。航空会社のパイロットは男性であるべきだという根拠のない考えを払拭するために，この点について若い世代に強いメッセージを送る必要がある。

## 第６問Ｂ対策

解答

問１ ③　　問２ ②　　問３ ③・④　　問４ ②

問題と選択肢の訳

問１ 1900年代初頭に，イエローストーン国立公園の狼の数が減少したせいで，

[　　　] 。

① 狩猟者の数が減少し，それは狼にとって良いことであった
② 牧場経営者の数が減少し，人口が減った
③ **ヘラジカの数が増え，その地域の生態系にダメージを与えた**
④ 木々や植物の数が増え，ヘラジカが隠れるのに役立った

問２ 以下の４つのグラフのうち，状況を最もよく表しているのはどれか。

問３ この記事によると，その公園の現在の状況について私たちに教えてくれるものはどれか。（選択肢を２つ選びなさい。順序は問いません。）

① ３０年前よりその公園を訪ねる旅行者は増えている。
② １つの種は救われたが，その代わりに別の種が絶滅した。
③ **人はこの地域の周辺で再び狼の狩猟を始めた。**
④ **その公園には，豊富な植物だけではなく，狼やヘラジカもいる。**
⑤ その公園のヘラジカの個体数を減らす新しいルールがある。

**問４** この記事に最もふさわしいタイトルは [ ] 。

① 牧場の動物数の減少
**② 自然の均衡の問題への取り組み**
③ 世界中の自然の保護
④ 国立公園でのヘラジカの解放

本文の全訳

あなたは世界の生態系の問題に関する研究をしている。イエローストーン国立公園で起きたことを理解するのに，次の記事をこれから読む。

[1] アメリカ北部に位置するイエローストーン国立公園が，1872 年に世界で最初の国立公園になった。この 220 万エーカーの公園の主要なアトラクションの１つに，多様な種類の動物がある。イエローストーンは，狼を見るのに世界で最高の場所だと言う人もいる。2016 年の 12 月時点で，公園内に，少なくとも 108 匹の狼と 11 の群れ（社会的家族）がいた。しかし，1940 年代までに，狼はイエローストーン国立公園からほとんど消えた。今日では，これらの狼は戻ってきて，元気にやっている。なぜ，彼らは戻ってきたのか。

[2] 狼の個体数は，狩猟によって 1920 年代まで減少し続けたが，政府は規制していなかった。牛，馬，羊を育てる大きな牧場の経営者は，狼が彼らの動物を殺すので，狼が好きではなかった。狼が狩猟で絶滅寸前まで追いやられたとき，ヘラジカの群れの数が増えるというもう一つの問題が生じた。ヘラジカとは，鹿の大型種で，冬の間は狼の主な食料源となる。ヘラジカの個体数が大幅に増えて，多くの植物を食べることで，その地域の生態系の均衡を乱した。人はヘラジカを見るのが好きなのかもしれないが，科学者は，過度に増えた個体数によって引き起こされたダメージを心配していた。

[3] この問題を解決するために，アメリカの政府は，カナダから持ち込まれた若い狼を解放する意図を発表した。狼がヘラジカを狩りの対象にして，個体数を減らす手助けをすることが期待された。しかし，多くの牧場経営者が狼を連れ戻すのに反対したので，政府と牧場経営者が合意をするのに，およそ 20 年かかった。1974 年に，あるチームが狼の再導入を観察するように任命された。政府は，1982 年，1985 年，最終的には 1987 年に，公式の再生計画を発表した。長期間に及ぶ研究ののちに，ある公式の環境への影響報告書が発表されて，31 頭の狼が 1995 年から 1996 年に，イエローストーンに解き放たれた。

[4] ヘラジカの個体数を減らすこの計画は，大きな成功を収めた。2006 年までには，イエローストーン国立公園の狼の推定個体数は，100 頭を超えるものだった。さらに，観察者は，狼のおかげで，その導入後の最初の 10 年で，ほぼ 20,000 頭から 10,000 頭未満へとヘラジカの数が減ったと信じている。結果として，たくさんの植物が再び繁殖し始めた。狼の狩猟に再び許可すら下りたのは，狼から牧場の動

物へのリスクが原因だった。狼が脅威と認識されているから狩猟することは，一見すると明らかな解決策に思えるかもしれないが，新しい問題を引き起こすかもしれない。2014 年に発表された研究が示唆するには，狼を狩猟することは狼が牧場の動物を殺害する頻度を増やすかもしれないとのことだ。もし狼の群れのリーダーが殺害されるなら，その群れは解散するかもしれない。狼の小さな群れや個々の狼は，次に牧場の動物を攻撃するかもしれない。したがって，狼を何匹狩猟できるかの制限が現在ではある。そのような手段は，狼の個体数の長期的な管理には重要だ。

# 第６講 第６問Ａ対策 重要語彙リスト

＊一つ一つ何度も繰り返して，覚えてください

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | gender | 性 |
| 2 | career development | キャリア開発 |
| 3 | crisis | 危機 |
| 4 | shortage | 不足 |
| 5 | statistics | 統計 |
| 6 | passenger | 乗客，旅客 |
| 7 | currently | 現在 |
| 8 | trend | 傾向 |
| 9 | account for ～ | ～の割合を占める |
| 10 | factor | 要因 |
| 11 | examine | ～を検証する |
| 12 | solution | 解決策 |
| 13 | potential | 可能性のある |
| 14 | obstacle | 障害 |
| 15 | stereotype | 固定観念 |
| 16 | well-suited | 十分に適している |
| 17 | arise | 発生する |
| 18 | excel | 秀でている |
| 19 | mechanics | 機械学 |
| 20 | tendency | 傾向 |
| 21 | profession | 職業 |
| 22 | prospect | 見込み |
| 23 | discourage | ～のやる気を削ぐ |
| 24 | no more than ～ | ～しかない |
| 25 | trainee | 訓練生 |
| 26 | enroll | ～を登録する |
| 27 | involve | ～に関わる |
| 28 | be concerned about ～ | ～を心配している |
| 29 | aircraft | 航空機 |
| 30 | conduct | ～を実施する |
| 31 | rate | 割合 |
| 32 | predict | ～を予測する |
| 33 | requirement | 必要条件 |
| 34 | facilitate | ～を円滑に進める |
| 35 | phenomenon | 現象 |
| 36 | traditional practice | 伝統的慣行 |
| 37 | flexible | 柔軟性のある |
| 38 | arrangement | 手配 |
| 39 | generation | 世代 |
| 40 | eliminate | ～を取り除く |

# 第６講　第６問Ｂ対策　重要語彙リスト

＊一つ一つ何度も繰り返して，
覚えてください

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | ecological | 生態学の |
| 2 | following | 次の |
| 3 | article | 記事 |
| 4 | located in | ～に位置している |
| 5 | a variety of | 様々な～ |
| 6 | as of | ～時点で |
| 7 | at least | 少なくとも |
| 8 | pack | 群れ |
| 9 | almost | ほとんど |
| 10 | disappear | 消える |
| 11 | decline | 減少する |
| 12 | regulate | ～を規制する |
| 13 | government | 政府 |
| 14 | rancher | 牧場経営者 |
| 15 | raise | ～を育てる |
| 16 | cattle | 牛 |
| 17 | be on the point of doing | ～寸前だ |
| 18 | wipe out | ～を一掃する |
| 19 | arise | 生じる |
| 20 | elk | ヘラジカ |
| 21 | herd | 群れ |
| 22 | species | 種 |
| 23 | deer | 鹿 |
| 24 | principal | 主要な |
| 25 | source | 源 |
| 26 | population | 個体数 |
| 27 | upset | ～を乱す |
| 28 | balance | 均衡 |
| 29 | ecosystem | 生態系 |
| 30 | be worried about | ～を心配している |
| 31 | overly | 過度に |
| 32 | solve | ～を解決する |
| 33 | announce | ～を公表する |
| 34 | intention | 意図 |
| 35 | release | ～を解放する |
| 36 | bring down | ～を減少させる |
| 37 | appoint | ～を任命する |
| 38 | oversee | ～を監督する |
| 39 | reintroduction | 再導入 |
| 40 | official | 公式の |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 41 | recovery | 回復 |
| 42 | impact | 影響 |
| 43 | statement | 報告書 |
| 44 | issue | ～を発行する |
| 45 | estimate | ～を推測する |
| 46 | furthermore | さらに |
| 47 | observer | 監視者 |
| 48 | be responsible for | ～の責任がある |
| 49 | as a result | 結果として |
| 50 | perceive | ～を認識する |
| 51 | threat | 脅威 |
| 52 | solution | 解決策 |
| 53 | frequency | 頻度 |
| 54 | break up | 解散する |
| 55 | restriction | 制限 |
| 56 | measure | 手段 |
| 57 | illustrate | ～を説明する |
| 58 | current | 現在の |
| 59 | matter | 重要だ |
| 60 | extinct | 絶滅した |

# 第６講　音読用白文　①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩

## 第６問Ａ対策

### Can Female Pilots Solve Asia's Pilot Crisis?

[1]　With the rapid growth of airline travel in Asia, the shortage of airline pilots is becoming an issue of serious concern. Statistics show that the number of passengers flying in Asia is currently increasing by about 100,000,000 a year. If this trend continues, 226,000 new pilots will be required in this region over the next two decades. To fill all of these jobs, airlines will need to hire more women, who currently account for 3% of all pilots worldwide, and only 1% in Asian countries such as Japan and Singapore. To find so many new pilots, factors that explain such a low number of female pilots must be examined, and possible solutions have to be sought.

[2]　One potential obstacle for women to become pilots might be the stereotype that has long existed in many societies: women are not well-suited for this job. This seems to arise partly from the view that boys tend to excel in mechanics and are stronger physically than girls. A recent study showed that young women have a tendency to avoid professions in which they have little prospect of succeeding. Therefore, this gender stereotype might discourage women from even trying. It may explain why at the Malaysia Flying Academy, for instance, women often account for no more than 10% of all trainees enrolled.

[3]　Yet another issue involves safety. People may be concerned about the safety of aircraft flown by female pilots, but their concerns are not supported by data. For example, a previous analysis of large pilot databases conducted in the United States showed no meaningful difference in accident rates between male and female pilots. Instead, the study found that other factors such as a pilot's age and flight experience better predicted whether that person is likely to be involved in an accident.

[4]　Despite the expectation that male pilots have better flight skills, it may be that male and female pilots just have skills which give them different advantages in the job. On the one hand, male pilots often have an easier time learning how to fly than do female pilots. The controls in a cockpit are often easier to reach or use for a larger person. Men tend to be larger, on average,

than women. In fact, females are less likely than men to meet the minimum height requirements that most countries have. On the other hand, as noted by a Japanese female airline captain, female pilots appear to be better at facilitating communication among crew members.

[5] When young passengers see a woman flying their plane, they come to accept female pilots as a natural phenomenon. Today's female pilots are good role models for breaking down stereotypical views and traditional practices, such as the need to stay home with their families. Offering flexible work arrangements, as has already been done by Vietnam Airlines, may help increase the number of female pilots and encourage them to stay in the profession.

[6] It seems that men and women can work equally well as airline pilots. A strong message must be sent to younger generations about this point in order to eliminate the unfounded belief that airline pilots should be men.

## 第６問Ｂ対策

You are studying about world ecological problems. You are going to read the following article to understand what has happened in Yellowstone National Park.

[1]　Yellowstone National Park, located in the northern United States, became the world's first national park in 1872. One of the major attractions of this 2.2-million-acre park is the large variety of animals. Some people say that Yellowstone is the best place in the world to see wolves. As of December 2016, there were at least 108 wolves and 11 packs (social families) in the park. By the 1940s, however, wolves had almost disappeared from Yellowstone National Park. Today, these wolves are back and doing well. Why have they returned?

[2]　The wolves' numbers had declined by the 1920s through hunting, which was not regulated by the government. Ranchers on large farms raising cattle, horses, and sheep did not like wolves because they killed their animals. When the wolves were on the point of being wiped out by hunting, another problem arose—the elk herds increased in number. Elk, a large species of deer, are the wolves' principal source of food in the winter. The elk populations grew so large that they upset the balance of the local ecosystem by eating many plants. People may like to see elk, but scientists were worried about the damage caused by the overly large population.

[3]　To solve this problem, the U.S. government announced their intention to release young wolves brought from Canada. It was hoped that the wolves would hunt the elk and help bring down the population. However, because many ranchers were against bringing back wolves, it took about 20 years for the government and the ranchers to agree on a plan. In 1974, a team was appointed to oversee the reintroduction of wolves. The government published official recovery plans in 1982, 1985, and finally in 1987. After a long period of research, an official environmental impact statement was issued and 31 wolves were released into Yellowstone from 1995 to 1996.

[4]　This project to reduce the number of elk was a great success. By 2006, the estimated wolf population in Yellowstone National Park was more than 100.

Furthermore, observers believe that the wolves have been responsible for a decline in the elk population from nearly 20,000 to less than 10,000 during the first 10 years following their introduction. As a result, a lot of plants have started to grow back. The hunting of wolves is even allowed again because of the risk from wolves to ranchers' animals. While hunting wolves because they are perceived as a threat may seem like an obvious solution, it may cause new problems. As a study published in 2014 suggested, hunting wolves might increase the frequency of wolves killing ranchers' animals. If the leader of a wolf pack is killed, the pack may break up. Smaller packs or individual wolves may then attack ranchers' animals. Therefore, there is now a restriction on how many wolves can be hunted. Such measures are important for long-term management of wolf populations.